"A STUDY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS UNDER DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BEED DISTRICT"

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

SUBMITED TO

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For the award of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In the faculty of Commerce

BY

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Sep-2013

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INTRODUCTION:

Indian economy is agricultural and in agricultural India 65 to 70 percent people lives in rural area. Most off people are depend on agriculture and agricultural business. In supplementary business to farming is animal husbandry, dairy-farming, fishery and poultry-farming. In Indian industry dairy farming has important role. More than eight lac villages in India. 72 million villagers are involved in dairy farming. Indies Milk production is 88 metric tonnes, which is 14 present of the world. India is first rank holder in the World.

First military dairy at Alhabad established on 1886 in India. First animal counting was done in 1919. First co-operative dairy was founded at Khetra, Alahabad in Uttarpradesh. Later another milk co-operative dairies established at Baroda, Belgon, Hubali, Culcutta, and Bagalkot. Government consciously made attempts to develop dairy-farming, like other sectors of humans other economic business, principle of co-operative also adopted in dairy-farming. So this business developed in three sectors like Government, private and co-operative. To develop co-operative dairy farming throughout India, "National Dairy Development Board" was founded on 1965.After foundation of 'National Dairy Development Board' 'Operation flood' scheme was started on 1970. So on Anand pattern stress was given on establishment of co-operative milk society. District milk producer's federation on district level, Taluka milk producers federation on taluka level and primary co-operative milk society on

village level was established. Similarly state federation was established on state level.

India made big progress in milk production. In the year 1951 milk production was 17.4 million tonnes. Milk production increased in the year 2005-2006 and reached up to 106.9 million tonnes. In the year 1990-91, 63,415 milk producing co-operative societies were in India. In country now 96,000 co-operative milk producing societies are working, and near about 1.5 crore families are involved in milk production. Through dairy farming employment and production throughout year has become available to these families. To develop dairy-farming in state and to keep continuity in milk purchasing from producers, on 1961 having capacity of 2.5 lacs liter per day dairy-farm was established at Warali. In 1975 at 'Kurla' in Mumbai dairy-farm was established having capacity of 4.00 lacs liter per day to process on milk. In 1981 Maharashtra Government and milk federation with collaboration having capacity of 4.00 lacs liter per day milk processing plant was established. On processing on milk Homogenized and pasteurized milk packed in bags and distributed in throughout Maharashtra state.

Beed Districts is one of the Marathwada regions this is an economically and industrially backward district. All the population of district depends totally on the agriculture and agri related business, like cattle breeding, Dairy, Fishery, poultry etc. the rainfall is very less in the district. Hence people have no work in the farm through the year. Therefore majority of the people go to other district of Maharashtra for sugar-cane cutting. Hence the district is also known as a district of sugar-cane cutting labours, through Maharashtra. People are turned to agri related business. Dairy farming has the first rank in the economic development of the district. The district has a favorable atmosphere for dairy Farming.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Dairy farming is a supplementary business to agriculture. To develop this business and co-operative dairies net; I have given some remedies for general milk producers, small land owners, laborers, sugarcane cutters unemployed for developing their economic position.

India is Nation of villagers, maximum people live in rural areas. Rural people face different problems due to illiteracy, mismanagement etc. It resulted in poverty moreover, due to underutilization of available resources. Alleviation of the rural poverty has been prime consideration of Indian planning, for alleviation of the poverty of govt. India launched specific programmes and is trying to improve the quality of rural people. Rural development involves raising the social and economical status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilizing of local resources. Milk is a complete food hence it has a special importance in human diet. This provides a golden opportunity to rural dairy milk producers and farmers to do the supplementary business in their own villages. Because of the milk farms general milk producers have changed their lives and economic status. At the same time urban peoples have got pure milk because of co-operative dairies in their native places.

In Beed district 82% population is living in rural area, they have very scarce opportunities of employments in their villages. They have to go somewhere else as sugarcane cutter in western region of Maharashtra. Because of the dairy farming, migrants have got the chances to live in their native villages ultimately this business reduces migration of people. Now a day this business isgetting immense importance in this district.Although maximum numbers of farmers are doing this business, lack of complete

knowledge, mismanagement, lack of facilities and lack of modern technology are some of major obstacles in front of this business.

Govt. of India has adopted operation flood programme. This includes the gross production of milk and milk contained products, to develop hybrid animal which will prove helpful to milk products and develop horticulture related projects, these are some of the aims behind operation flood programme. This programme is implemented only through co-operative societies.

Through this study, my attempt is to avoid maximum number of drawbacks and how maximum number of farmers will turn towards this business. Because of this the producers will improve their economical status and it will help to develop our are nation

There numbers schemes of govt. of India which are unknown to maximum number of farmers and milk producers. Therefore, I recommend to those formers and milk producers to avail the opportunity which is on their door step. It will help to develop our nation.

Objectives of the Study:-

1) To Study the progress and background of dairyCo-operative in Maharashtra State.
2) To Study the Development of Dairy Co-operatives in Beed District.
3) To Study the Economic Status of Milk Producers in Beed District.
4) To study the problems of milk producers under dairy co-operative societies and to suggest the suitable remedies to overcome them.

HypothesesTested:-

1) The economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies.
2) There is continuous progress in milk production of Beed district.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1) Geographical Scope:

Beed district is selected for this research. Beed district is situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Rainfall is less compare to other district in Maharashtra, due to minimum rainfall Beed district is considered as a dry district. Most of the people of this district are migrated to other districts for work as a labor for sugar factory. But in milk production and dairy business the Beed district has better scope in Maharashtra.

The proposed research studies the primary dairy co-operative under Taluka dairy co-operative and its member in district. There are 11 Taluka dairy co-operatives therefore the proposed research studies primary dairy co-operatives under these 7 Taluka and its member for this research sample are random selected based on sampling method from Beed district.

2) Temporal scope:

The period of ten years from 1999-2009 is considered for the research. This project was studied the economic position of milk producers in primary dairy co-operatives.

3) Operational Scope:

To select sample, probability sampling method is used. There are 11 talukas in Beed district, out of them 7 talukas have milk co-operative societies (Taluka level). In 7 talukas there are 43ZillaParishad Circles, out of them 17% ZillaParishadCircles are selected for study. Selected circles consist 131 villages, out of them 5% villages are selected. In the selected villages there are 52 primary milk co-operative societies. Out of them 15% primary milk co-operative societies have been selected. In the selected primary milk co-operative societies, there are 2002 milk producers found. Out of them 10 % i.e. 200 milk producers are selected for sample selection of this study.

The necessary information about milk producers is their name, age, main occupation the information about his own land, its type, type of irrigation facility, the number of milky animals, the loan, its utilization, loan repayment, average milk production, how much is sold, types of shelter for animals, types of fodder provided to the animals, rate of milk, benefits of being a member of primary milk co-operative society, guidance about beginning of milk production business, the income and expenses, financial situation such as saving, progress in the milk production etc.

LIMITATIONS OF THESTUDY:-

The study has the following Limitations

1) The present study is confined to Beed district only.
2) Survey is totally based on belief of responded beneficiaries.
3) Difficulties are increased in getting objective information, as the milk producers in Beed district are found to be illiterate, uneducated.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Collection of Data:-

Forthe present study the data is collected by primary and secondary methods. During the surveyquestionnaire was used as a primary source for the data collection. The questionnaires are distributed to 200 milk producers.

Primary Data:-

The milk producers' questionnaireincludes 68 questions. The general information about name of primary dairy co-operatives, main occupation of the milk producers, types of land, irrigation facilities, number of milky livestock, taken a loan and its utilization, loan repayment, average daily milk production,how much milk is sold, rate of milk per liter,benefits of being a member of milk co-operative society,. Financial situation such asincome,expenses and saving, is also included in the questioner. The milk producer was also asked about their opinions regarding various topics such as milk production business, problems about milk production etc.

Selection of Samples:-

Multistage sampling method from probability sampling selection methods is used in the present study.There are 11 talukas in Beed district, out of them 7 talukas have milk co-operative societies (Taluka level). In 7 talukas there are 43ZillaParishad Circles, out of them 17% ZillaParishad Circles are selected forstudy. Selected circles consist 131 villages out of them 5% villages, are selected. In the selected villages there are 52 primary milk co-operative societies. Out of them 15% primary milk co-operative societies have been selected. In the selected primary milk co-operative societies, there

are 2002 milk producers found. Out of them 10 % i.e. 200 milk producers are selected for sample selection of this study.

Stages of this method are as follows.

Table No. 1

Application of the probability sampling selection method

Sr. No	Talukas	Selected Z.P. circles	Selected villages	Selected Primary dairy Co-operative societies	Total No. of milk producers	10% Selected milk producers
1	**Ashti**	Kada	Kada	ShivshankarP.D.Cop. Societies	504	50
2	**Patoda**	Patoda	Patoda	PragatiP.D.Cop. Societies	535	53
3	**kaij**	Adas	Bansarola	JaykisanP.D.Cop. Societies	293	30
4	**Beed**	Malapuri	Pendgaon	GajananP.D.Cop. Societies	241	24
5	**Georai**	Talawada	Anandwadi	KamdhenuP.D.Cop. Societies	215	21
6	**Ambajogai**	Bardapur	Waghala	ShrikrushnaP.D.Cop. Societies	160	17
7	**Shirur**	Shirur	Gomalwada	KrantiP.D.Cop. Societies	54	05
	Total				2002	200

(Source : Field Survey 2009-2010)

It is expected that these 200 milk producers represent the milk producers in Beed district. An in-depth study would help to understand various aspects of the milk producers, which in turn, would throw some light which can be used for improving the milk production and improve economic status.

Secondary Data:-

The secondary data used for the study included various type of record available books, animal husbandry and statistical, departments, N.D.D.B. reports, Dairy farming development office, Zillaparishad annual reports, Taluka dairy co-operatives annual report.

These all official records proved to be useful to make the study realistic and meaningful reference books, periodicals, Magazines, articles, Government circulars, Internet use proved helpful for secondary data.

PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY:

Chapter I : 'Introduction'

The chapter deals with an introduction to the subject of the research study. evolution of dairy farming, development of cooperative dairy farming, It also mentions about Research Methodology used, objectives of the study, hypothesis tested data collection, scope and limitations of study and sampling methods.

ChapterII :'Review Of Literature'

The chapter covers a review of the available materials and includes a survey of literature, it consists of study of relevant books, Journals and abstracts of different doctoral research dissertations of the related topic.

ChapterIII :'Progress Of Dairy Co-Operatives In Maharashtra'

This chapter covers the background and progress of dairy farming livestock in Maharashtra, state wise milk production, veterinary facilities, division wise primary co-operative dairies, development of dairy farming in

five tears planning, milk products, operation flood programme, fodder, white revolution in Maharashtra.

Chapter IV: 'Development Of Dairy Co-Operatives In Beed District'

This chapter covers the Social, economic and geographical situation of Beed district, it also includes, male female population, irrigation, education facilities, medicinal and health services, veterinary facilities, development of dairy farming in the district, the background of dairy co-operatives in the district, Taluka wise primary dairy co-operatives in district, milk collection, average dairy milk collection and income from milk sale in Taluka dairy co-operatives, present condition of Taluka dairy co-operatives.

Chapter V:'Data Interpretation And Analysis'

This chapter analysis the data collected through the questionnaires and heights economic profile of selected samples benefited are dairy co-operatives. It present the various graphical and diagrammatical approaches are used to present the analyzed findings.

Chapter VI: 'Summary, Conclusions And Suggestions'

This chapter includes finding of the research study in detailed, the conclusions drawn by the researcher which are based on the dairy co-operatives benefits of selected samples from Beed district.

It also consists of important suggestions to solve the problems of milk producers and dairy co-operative in India.

IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS:

1. Beed district is in Tully area and maximum and is made land. Irrigation facilities are very rave. Industrialization is very neagse. Hence farmers turn towards milk production as complimentary business to farming.
2. From the cattle's with we owners come to know that these milk producers need minimum 4 buffalos or cows for their milk production.
3. maximum number of milk producers are illiterate hence they have to face abandurnt challenges.
4. There are so many agencies to provide knowledge and information relating to milk and milk products of govt. of India.
5. Maximum milk producers are middle aged (61%)
6. 74% milk producers says Yes they have improved their economy because of milk production while 26% says No, they have not improved their economy by this business but have made their both ends meet.
7. From This business, maximum number of milk producers tend to saving is one the god characteristic of this business.

MAJOR FINDINGS:-

To fulfill the research in this subject, primary and secondary information is collected some important factors came in observation. Considering their importance some following findings are set in order.

1) Animal husbandry and dairy farming's development and progress is coordinated with creation and progress of mammal's. In 1985 World's milk production was 504.0 million tons. At that time share of India was 8.7 percent. In 2001 total milk production of world become 586.1 million tones. Share of India was 14.32 percent. The share of America was 12.83 percent. Share of European Union was 20.81 percent. In 2004 World's total milk production was 612.1 million tones. While share of India was 13.9 percent. Total milk production of India increased and share of India increased by 5.2 percent in World.
2) It comparing the state wise milk production in India, in the year 2000-2001 more milk production was in Uttar Pradesh, It was 18.33 percent. Very less milk production was in Sikkim it was 0.5 percent.
3) In Marathwada division in the year 1997-98 per day average milk collection was 236000 liter. In 2008-09 it becomes 509004 liters, it means in 20 years growth was 127.45percent. Yearly growth average is 18.48 percent. Although this rate is satisfactory in this division. it is not satisfactory with comparing marathwada.
4) Illiterate and little education milk producers are 68 percent in Beed district. Because of it they are unable to get employee in higher technical knowledge. Although milk producers in Beed district have changed their situation and made white revolution.
5) In dairy farming health care of cattles is important in changing seasons their are different effect's on cattles. Animal needs shelter in rainy season 49 percent milk producers have made tin shade for their animals. Roof shelter

makers are 36 percent tiled shade makers are 9 percent and having slab shelters makers 6 percent.

6) Attention is given towards the fodder of livestock, in dairy arming. Cattles are given Green fodder as well as dry fodder market fodder is also given to cattles because water in milk of cattle remains in balanced also the balance pro protein and sugar remain constant from due to dray fodder. It also helps in increasement in milk production. But in Beed district amount of dry fodder is less used then green fodder.

7) There are some problems at the beginning of dairy farming to milk producers of Beed district. The more money to purchase milky cattles for dairy farming to milk producers. They have to spend money for shelter of cattles. So 45% milk producer face these problems at the beginning. Then rate for milk, production expenditure and the problems related to price. Atmosphere changes upto getting milk and send to co-operative dairies. These are much more problems.

8) Milk producers who are firm that milk is taken after its checking tests are 82 percent bur who says there is no any checking tests are very few in numbers.

9) Only 10 percent milk producers are taken in confidence to proceedings because maximum number of servants in different societies are milk producer's, but they do not get their bills in time. There is difference between one bill and another bill as well as co-operative societies servants are not co-operative them.

10) 82 percent milk producers in Beed district are getting per month 10,000 rupees. They are more in number. 18 percent milk producer are getting more than 10,000 rupees income per month they are very few in number.

11) Modern technology is adopted by milk producers in Beed district i.e. 71 percent on the other hand traditional milk producers are 29 percent

12) Out of total milk producers in Beed district 64 percent females are active in Dairy farming. Cleaning, giving fodder, providing water and milking these are the thing's done by women.

13) 9 percent milk producers get guidelines from agriuniversity's, 16percent from co-operative societies, while 52 percent get guidelines from magazines and books, 23 percent get guidelines from conferences and seminars

14) Milk producers in Beed district get their milk amount by Cheque or net. The percentage of net amount received is more 66 percent

15) Dung and cattle urine is used as compost fertilizer it's percentage is 95 and dang and urine is used for garages are very little i.e. 5 percent

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis: 1

The economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies.

The researcher has interest in observation in milk producers and their co-operative societies have proved beneficial of milk producers and farmers Hence they have increased their economic stats from the above study it is clear that because of milk co-operative societies, farmers and milk producers benefited economically.

1. Because of membership in co-operative societies milk producer's get surety about their milk sale these co-operative societies provided different types of milky animals as well as fodder and veterinary services are available
2. In Beed district milk producers sale their milk to primary co-operative societies. In Beed district the societies pay bill to the milk producers after 15 to 30 day's it is very easy

3. 26 percent milk producer says that there is no so far impact on economic condition due to dairy farming. But only the problem of livelihood is solved
4. Out of total milk producers in Beed district 95 percent uses bicycle and motor cycles for milk transportation. 5 percent milk producer's do not use any vehicles to milk transportation cooperative societies are increased in all villages of Maharashtra
5. Out of total milk producers 47 percent milk producers have their houses of tin shelter. 27 percent milk producers have houses of concrete slab. 20 percent have their own latrine facilities. More than 5 years dairy business manes are grater in number in the above list. Dairy business has changed their economic conditions

The economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies. Thus this hypothesis is proved.

Hypothesis :2

There is continuous progress in milk production of Beed district.

1. According to total milk collection in Beed district during 1999-2000, average 239278 liter milk is collected per day. This collection was 2,14,594liter during 2008-2009. It implies 24684 liters of milk collection was reduced in comparison with base year.
2. The study shows that in Beed district Taluka wise milk collection of Ashti Taluka milk co-operative Society collects average of 82799 liter milk per day in 1999-2000. In comparison with other Taluka Co-operative Societies Ashti Taluka co-operative society stood firstand in 2008-2009 Ashti Taluka co-operative milk societies milk collection reduced to 52530 liter and with the loss of 30269 liters milk Ashti Taluka co-operative milk society stands second.

3. The study of growth of Taluka wise milk collection in Beed district during the ten years period of 1999 to 2009 shows that the participation of growth of total milk collection in Shirur (1.30), Kaij (2.68) is very less. The rate of milk production growth of Ashti Taluka is observed highest with 35%. The Study specifies the milk collection is reduced due to the milk production growth is low hence there is no considerable progress in milk production in Beed district.

There is continuous progress in milk production of Beed district. Thus this hypothesis is not proved.

IMPORTANT SUGGETIONS:-

From this research work the conclusions are came out these are discussed there are some drawbacks in this business. If this can be avoided this business could be developed in Beed district and economic circumstances of milk producers improved. Peoples in this district have not other depend life long business. There is scope for development of dairy in this district. The suggestions are suggested to avoid problems of milk producers and to implement the work of taluka milk co-operative dairy.

Suggestion to Milk Producers

1) Milk production must be done scientifically with modern system rather than old and traditional ways more milk giving Milky animals should be cultivated. There should be complete cleanness in and around live stock. Milk production should be done separately and not supporting to agriculture.
2) In dairy business fodder is very important factor. If its provided to milky animals, It will helps to increase maximum capacity hence milk producers must provide 2 ½ killogramme fodder in morning and in evening.

Suggestions to primary milk co-operative societies

1) Milk producers should get money as per fat and degree. Milk should not be returned back. Milk producers should not mix any other elements in milk. Maximum good and fine type of milk should be sent to dairies. Milk rate are to be fixed with the inflation in market.
2) Co-operative milk societies should keep advance amount of their own extra for milk payment. Because maximum number of milk producers do not get their payment in time. Milk producers unable to buy other sources or instruments because of lack of money.

Suggestions to taluka co-operative dairies

1) Taluka co-operative dairies should to perform tests as per platform i.e. depending upon colour, smell, sourness as well as other tests of mixer. Customers well get supply of clean and sterilized milk in time and clear.
2) In taluka level co-operative societies, milk must be went through carefully different milk tests i.e. sugar, sodium by carbonate, starch, Urriya etc. because of this milk well be nutrices without mixers in it.
3) Taluka co-operative societies has to make different milk products and not to sale only milk.
4) Taluka co-operative dairies should improve live stock and have to stress on milky animals production.

Suggestions to Government

1) There should be increase in milk rate while increasing milk rate, hey, fodder grass labour charges, management expenditure veterinary expenditure etc. should be taken into consideration the rates must be suitable to consumers too.
2) The governments of Maharashtra have to increase amount of commission to co-operative societies as well as do it regular. This well increase work abilities and administration of co-operative societies the well provide to milk producers fodder green grass, dry grass and veterinary services in compensable rate.
3) As per the increasing rate of milky animals, there is need of veterinary doctors in every village. Artificial insemination centers must be increased
4) If irrigation systems and water supply systems increased, milk producers in Beed district will ultimately turn to this business.

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Research Student **Research Guide**